



FLORIDA HERITAGE

SPRING/SUMMER 1995

Fire, Water and Oaks

*Two Historic
Jacksonville
Neighborhoods:
Riverside and
Avondale*

Dinosaurs in Dania

Graves Museum

Historic Swimming Holes



Frog Musicians Figural Vase, Unmarked, probably Germany, Turn of the Century



CONFECTIONS IN CLAY

*Nineteenth Century Bisque Porcelain
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The St. Augustine Historic Museum Center, a complex of eight historic houses, is a Florida history outreach center of The Museum of Arts and Sciences, Daytona Beach. This major restoration project is funded by grant assistance from the Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State, and The Historic Preservation Advisory Council.



The Prince Murat House c. 1790, one of eight unique historic houses in St. Augustine's Downtown Historic District.



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BACK COVER: Henry B. Plant Museum, Tampa. Photo by Walt Marder.

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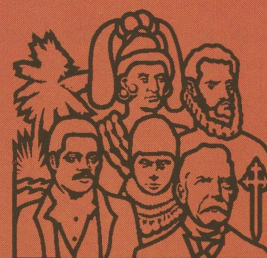
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FROM THE SECRETARY

PRESERVING OUR PAST FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS

Hello and welcome. As Florida's Secretary of State, I have been actively involved in promoting the celebration of Florida's Sesquicentennial Anniversary this year and am proud of the enthusiasm with which this occasion is being observed all around the state. The festivities officially kicked off in Tallahassee on March 3, the 150th anniversary of the day Florida's statehood papers were signed. The highlight of the celebration was the unveiling of the United States Post Office commemorative stamp honoring Florida. March 13 brought the observance of the anniversary of the day the official word of statehood reached Tallahassee. Both events attracted a large audience which enjoyed music, food and exhibits in the capitol plaza and reenactors portrayed figures significant in Florida's history.

Currently, 66 of 67 counties have formed Sesquicentennial committees which are hosting numerous local events honoring Florida's past. A calendar, updated weekly, has information on over 100 events, projects and museum exhibits throughout the state. All are open to the public and many are free.

I am very proud of Florida's heritage and am pleased to see that so many other residents of our great state feel the same way. This Sesquicentennial year gives us the opportunity to focus attention on the importance of preserving our past for future generations and learning more about Florida's history ourselves.

I want to encourage you to contact your local Sesquicentennial committee or the Florida Sesquicentennial Commission at (904) 921-0150 for information on how you can become involved or for a copy of the calendar of events.

Sandra Mortham

Sandra B. Mortham
Secretary of State



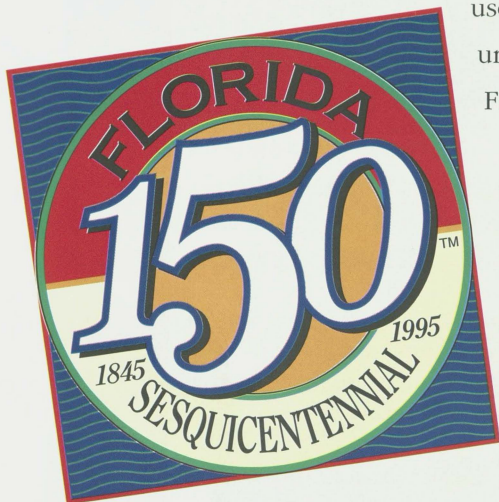
Items of interest from around the state.

Florida Celebrates 150th Anniversary of Statehood

Festivities in Tallahassee

Two events in March kicked off Florida's Sesquicentennial celebration. On March 3 Florida celebrated its 150th anniversary of statehood with a day of festivities in Tallahassee.

The day, planned by Florida's Sesquicentennial Commission, was filled with speeches, crafters exhibiting skills used by early Florida settlers, and birthday cake. The highlight of the day was the unveiling of the U.S. Postal Service commemorative statehood stamp honoring Florida on this occasion.



While the statehood act was signed by President John Tyler on March 3, 1845, it took ten days for the official paperwork to reach Tallahassee. On March 13, 1995 the state legislature, along with Governor Chiles, observed the occasion of the news reaching Tallahassee with special resolutions recognizing the importance of commemorating statehood and had their photographs taken on the steps of the Old Capitol. Re-enactors, crafters and vendors crowded onto the plaza while the Florida Humanities Council sponsored a Chataqua presentation by actors representing important historical figures such as Claude

Pepper, Osceola, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, Zora Neale Hurston and Bartolome de Las Casas.

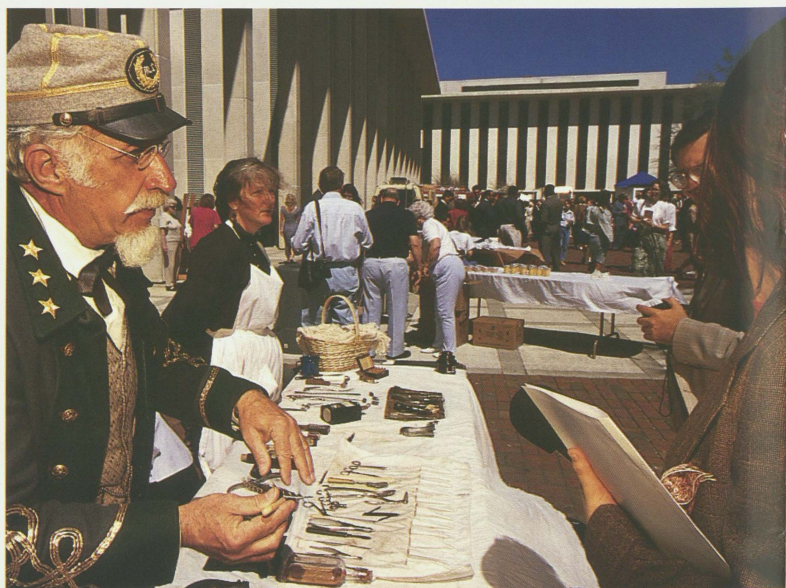
The celebration hasn't ended yet. All of 1995 is filled with events planned by county sesquicentennial committees. Events include historical tours, lecture series, fairs and preservation work projects.

Information about these events and celebrations is publicized in a calendar published weekly and distributed statewide to newspapers, public libraries, tourist development councils, convention and visitor bureaus, Main Street offices, chambers of commerce, Associated Industries of Florida members, the Florida Association of Counties, the Florida League of Cities and on the Internet at Gopher@STAFLA.DLIS.STATE.FL.US.

Get involved with the celebration. Call the Florida Sesquicentennial Commission office at (904) 921-0150 or your county's local Sesquicentennial Coordinating Committee. A list of committees is available through the Sesquicentennial office. —S.H.



RAY STANYARD



1995 Florida Folk Festival

IF IT'S MEMORIAL DAY WEEKEND, it's another Florida Folk Festival at White Springs on the beautiful Suwannee River and this year was no different. This year's festival offered continuous performances on five stages. In recognition of Florida's Sesquicentennial, the 1995 festival showcased performances of traditional music and demonstrations of folk crafts, such as cow whip making and quilting, that have figured significantly in the state during the past 150 years.

Highlighting musical performances was the appearance of long-time great blues and rock guitarist, Bo Diddley. Also performing was James Billie, chairman of the Seminole Tribe of Florida and a noted musician, as well as Don Grooms, musician and humorist.

In recognition of the state's ethnic and cultural diversity, representatives from many ethnic communities took part in the festival, including Greek, Japanese, Irish and Scottish dancers.

Seminole and Creek Indians demonstrated patchwork quilting, chickee roof thatching, woodcarving and basket making. Festival-goers enjoyed a variety

presented to three Floridians who have demonstrated commitment to Florida's folk arts. Receiving the awards were African American gospel steel guitarist Willie Eason of St. Petersburg, Hungarian American needleworker Margaret Horvath of Port Orange, and skiff builder Glen Simmons of Homestead. The award presentations were made by Secretary of State Sandra B. Mortham, who called them "expressions of gratitude for exemplary contributions these individuals have made to the culture of Florida."



Mario Sanchez, renowned Cuban-American artist from Key West, produced a painting especially for the Sesquicentennial, which was used on the official Folk Festival t-shirt sold at the event. The original painting was donated to the Museum of Florida History in Tallahassee.

The festival takes place each year at the Stephen Foster State Folk Culture Center, located under spreading live oak trees along the banks of the Suwannee. For information about the 1996 Florida Folk Festival, call the Bureau of Florida Folklife Programs at (904) 397-2192. —PMP.

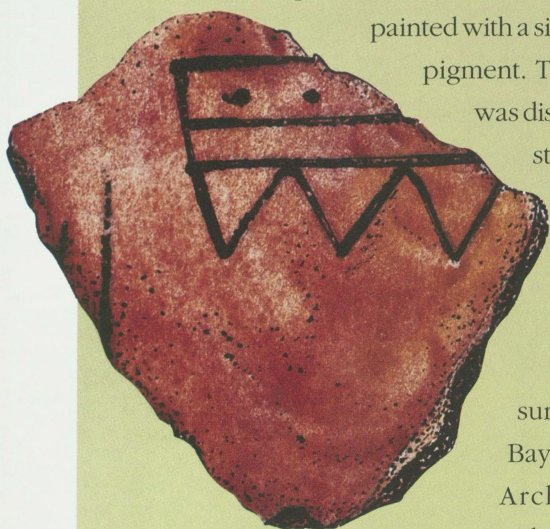


of regional and ethnic foods such as chicken pilau, hoppin' john and Seminole fry bread. Fiddlers of all ages competed in the official Florida State Fiddle Contest.

The Department of State's Florida Folk Heritage Awards were

THE AZTEC CONNECTION

Excavations of a 16th-century Spanish shipwreck in Pensacola Bay are producing unusual Native American ceramic fragments that have been traced to Mexico with the help of an Aztec codex found in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. The burnished redware sherds depict portions of human faces and are hand painted with a silver, graphite-based pigment. The pottery recently was discovered, along with



stone and lead cannonballs, in the stern area of the well-preserved shipwreck.

Located during a survey of Pensacola Bay by the Bureau of Archaeological Research, the Emanuel Point

Ship is the earliest yet found in Florida's waters and is thought to be associated with the ill-fated expedition of Tristán de Luna, which sailed from Mexico to colonize Florida in 1559. This first European settlement in the present-day United States failed after most of the ships were destroyed by a sudden hurricane

shortly after their arrival in

Pensacola. The 1,000 colonists and 500 soldiers and

Aztec mercenaries lost most of their supplies in the storm, and the enterprise was doomed from the start.



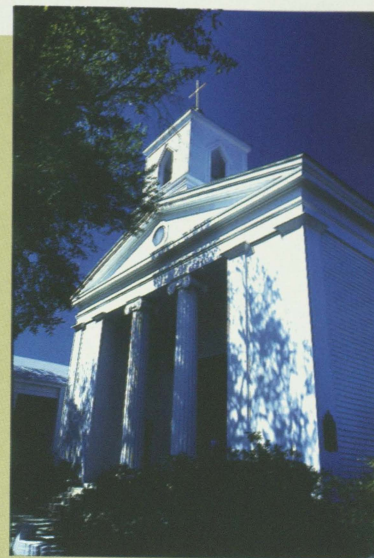
The excavation team, under the direction of Dr. Roger Smith of the Bureau of Archaeological Research, has been carefully collecting clues to the shipwreck's history that include a wide variety of artifacts, as well as plant and animal remains. Spanish pottery initially found in the wreck dated it to the middle of the 16th century, but the recent discovery of hand-painted native ceramics has opened a new avenue of research. Photos of the potsherds sent to Dr. Pilar Luna of the National Institute of Anthropology and History in Mexico City led to their identification as a postclassic Aztec type produced by native potters before 1576. The potters drew pictures of their wares on a codex, which has turned up in Paris at the Bibliothèque Nationale. Photocopies of this obscure and rare document recently were obtained by Florida researcher John de Bry, who noted that two types of redware shown on the codex were made in the shape of human heads, one depicting Spaniards, the other Africans. While the functions of these ceramics are as yet unclear, their discovery on an early Florida shipwreck offers a new perspective on the acculturation of native traditions with European and African influences and lends support to the site's association with the 1559 settlement of Tristán de Luna.—R.E.

Florida Trust to Tour Apalachicola This Fall

Join the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation September 29–October 1 for another Insiders' Tour. This one will take the group to the historic seaside village of Apalachicola. Visitors will enjoy tours of the city's numerous historic homes, churches and cemeteries, including the 1836 Trinity

Episcopal Church, which was constructed in New York and then disassembled and shipped by schooner to Apalachicola. Other stops on the tour will be the Governor Stone Schooner, the John Gorrie State Museum, and the village's numerous art galleries and studios.

Guests will stay in one of two historic bed and breakfast inns, the 1905 Coombs House Inn or the 1907 Gibson Inn. Trust members will receive more information about the Insiders' Tour this summer, or call the Trust's office at (904) 224-8128.—**R.E.**



UNIQUE STONE KNIFE FOUND AT WAKULLA

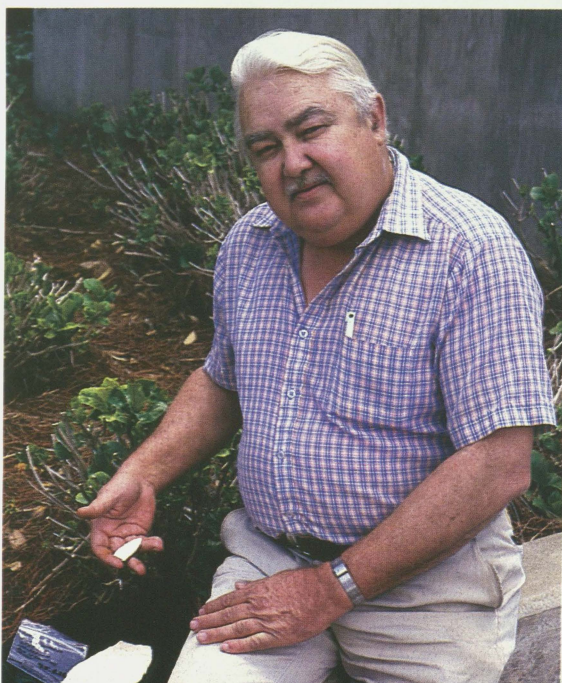
One of the state's finest archaeological finds was made January 23 by Bureau of Archaeological Research archaeologist Calvin Jones. What began as a sewer line trench behind Wakulla Springs Lodge in Wakulla County resulted in the discovery of a seven-inch long stone knife. This tool, used primarily for butchering large animals, dates to the Paleo Indian period about 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. Jones indicated

that it is unique, not only due to the size (only two other larger ones are known), but "that it's intact These people didn't just go around losing things."

Among other significant finds at the site was a spear-type blade also dating from the Paleo Indian period and a point style found throughout North America. The discovery of this point in conjunction with the large ovate-shaped knife and other scraping tools from 3 to 6 feet

below the present ground surface strengthens the site's credibility as an important early human habitation area.

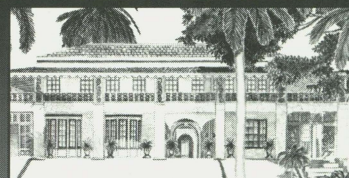
The Museum of Florida History in Tallahassee has a large mastodon on exhibit that was taken from the adjacent springs many years ago. Finding tools only feet away from where the mastodon bones were found enhances archaeologists' understanding of Paleo Indians and the food they sought in day to day life.—**PMP.**



See Fort Lauderdale Once Upon a Time

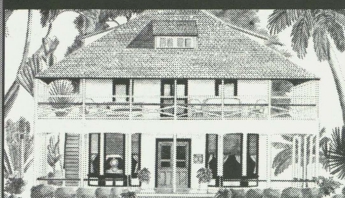
Nestled within the modern city of Fort Lauderdale are three historical treasures filled with architectural richness and colorful history. A visit to these sites is a journey through time, and an experience to remember!

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Historical Museum



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Bonnet House is a property of the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation. Funding provided by the Broward Community Foundation, and the Broward Cultural Affairs Council.



Illustrations by: Susan Dvorak

DAVIE



School Children Work to Honor Seminole Hero

A penny saved is a penny earned, or so the saying goes. But for the fourth grade children of the Silver Ridge Elementary School in Davie, the expression has taken on a special meaning. Last year, the students learned of the Seminole leader Sam Jones while studying the Battle of Pine Island. They subsequently raised more than \$400 to help put up a statue in his honor.

The idea for Jones' statue had first been raised several years ago by Billy Cypress, executive director of the Ah-Tha-Thi-Ki Museum in Fort Lauderdale. Jones, whose Native American name was Abiaka, led his nation against the U.S. military in the Second and Third Seminole Wars. He was a powerful spiritual leader, helping warriors prepare for battle. Jones staunchly resisted all federal attempts to exile his people to Oklahoma, thus helping to ensure the survival of the Seminole

Tribe of Florida. Despite the military's most determined efforts, he escaped capture and died an unconquered Seminole warrior in 1867 in the Big Cypress Swamp at the age of 113.

The fourth graders' efforts to erect Jones' statue have been assisted by \$30,000 in contributions from the Seminole Tribe of Florida, a \$15,000 Art in Public Places grant and another \$15,000 raised by Broward County Commissioner Gerald Thompson. Donating \$10,000 of the funds raised by Thompson was Charles Palmer of the North American Company. Palmer's Forest Ridge development is marked by a statue of Major William Lauderdale, one of Jones' opponents during the Second Seminole War. Not by coincidence, many of the students who became excited about Jones' statue also live in Forest Ridge development.

Sculptor Bradley Cooley of Lamont, Florida was commissioned to design the life-size bronze statue which depicts Jones leading a woman and child to safety. Because there are no known photographs of Jones, Cooley, assisted by his son Brad Junior, modeled his likeness from a photograph which may be of Jones great-grandson. The statue is tentatively scheduled to be dedicated on June 10 in Tree Tops Park in Davie. For more information call the Ah-Tha-Thi-Ki Museum at (305) 792-0745.—M.Z.

Photo Exhibit Explores Early Lincolnvile

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LINCOLNVILLE taken by St. Augustine's first black photographer are currently on display at the St. Augustine Historical Society Gallery. The exhibit, "Richard Aloysius Twine: Photographer of Lincolnvile, 1922-1927," will remain on display through June 30.

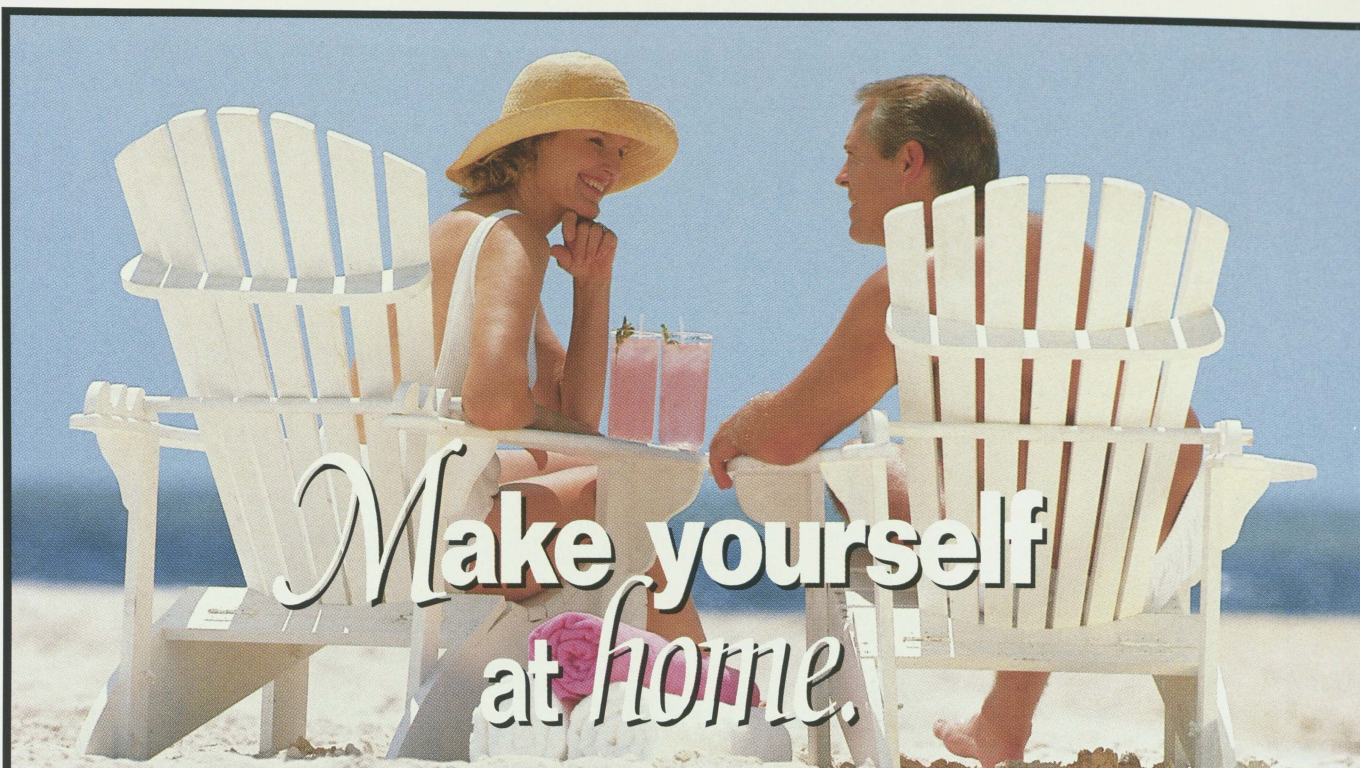
Twine photographed individuals and groups in Lincolnvile, capturing daily activities as well as special occasions. The photographs offer a unique view of the thriving Lincolnvile community prior to its decline during the Great Depression.

Glassplate negatives made by Twine were discovered in 1988 in the attic of a house about to be demolished. Ken Barrett, Jr., photography curator for the Society, obtained the plates, and cleaned and printed them. Dr. Patricia C. Griffin and Diana S. Edwards researched Twine's life, identified the photographs and wrote explanatory texts to accompany the exhibit.

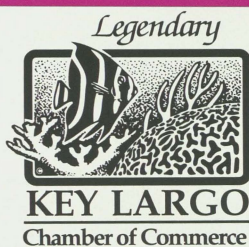
The St. Augustine Historical Society Gallery is located at 271 Charlotte Street. For more information, call (904) 824-2872.—R.E.



The Palace Market in Lincolnvile.

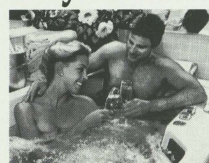


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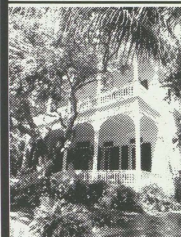
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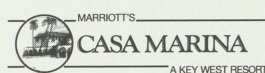
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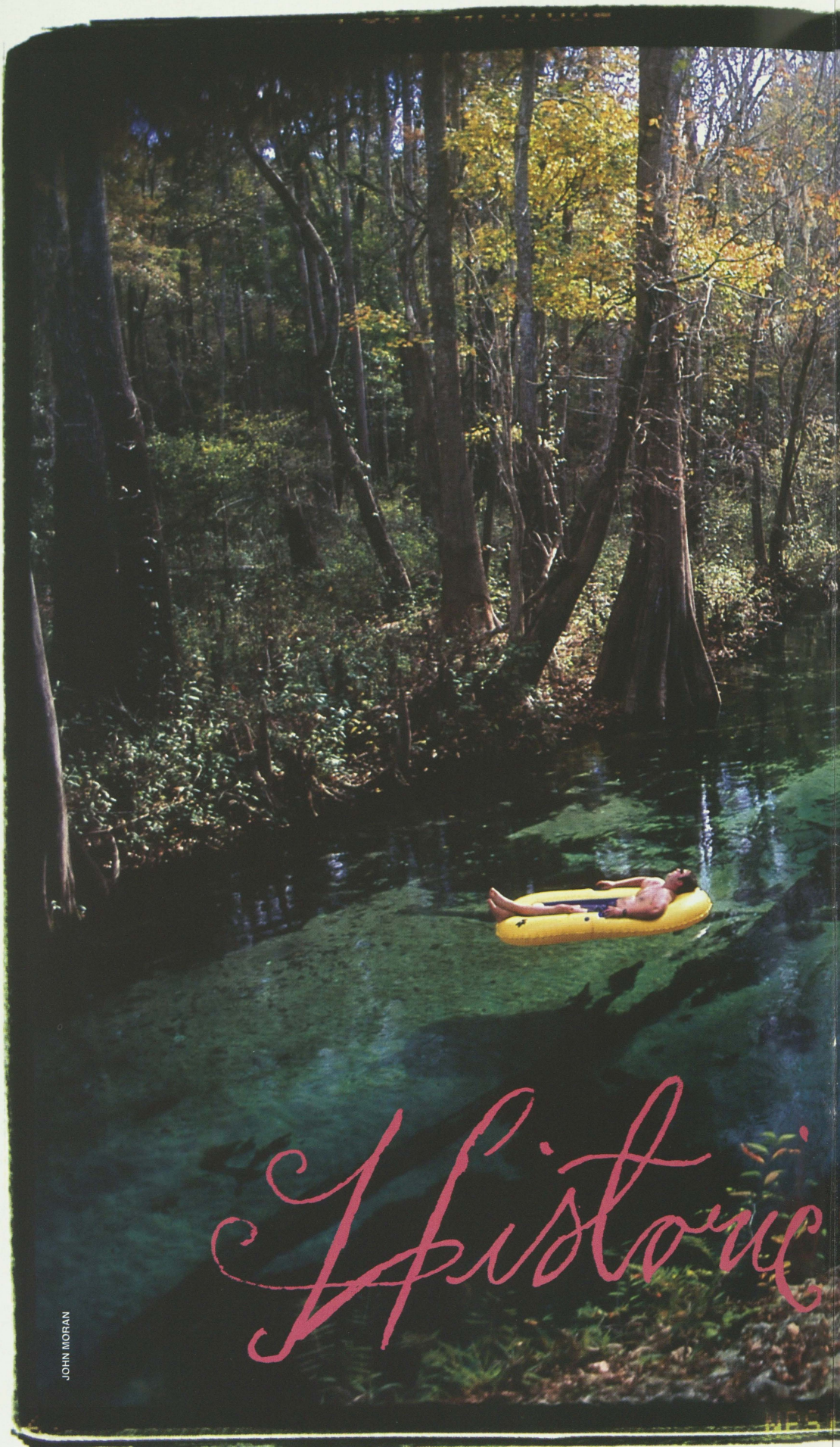
BY PHILLIP M. POLLOCK

*S*ince the 1800s, promoters of Florida have touted the state's abundance of rivers and springs for fun, relaxation and health-giving properties. And though many may regard swimming with an almost religious reverence, others think of it simply as a peaceful and cooling diversion. Regardless of persuasion, Florida springs and rivers have provided ample opportunities for swimming throughout the years.


Rivers like the Ichetucknee are famous for tubing and floating. The water, a constant seventy-three degrees bubbles from nine springs to form the six-mile-long Ichetucknee before entering the Santa Fe River. The water temperature, contrasting well with steamy summer days, has made this spring a favorite historically.

Another swimming spot, White Springs on the Suwannee River, has a slight sulphate character that gave the spring the reputation of a health resort years ago. The reputed restorative quality of the water allowed visitors to arrive by wheelchair and leave on roller skates, say old-timers from the area. Today, remains of the old springhouse, built in 1898, still stand above the spring. The springhouse had four levels inside. Gasoline pumps powered water to the top floor where visitors lounged in hot baths. Many hotels were built in White Springs at the turn of the century and during the early 1900s to accommodate a thriving tourist crowd that, in the earliest years, arrived by steamboat, then later came by railroad. Today, White Springs is a charming little community, with oak-shaded lanes and turn-of-the-century homes.

It is little wonder that springs attract so many—they pique the senses visually. Particularly, in Ocala National Forest, Juniper Springs is remarkable for its solitude and color. This spring was adapted for the public in the mid-1930s when the Civilian Conservation Corps confined the headwaters with a limestone rock wall, giving it a primitive swimming pool appearance. Only a short driving distance away is the beautiful DeLeon Springs. As early as the



JOHN MORAN



The six-mile long
Ichetucknee River
attracts tubers and
rafters from all over the
country who love its icy
waters and cool shady
forests on a hot
summer day.

Swimming Holes



The Suwannee River is unsurpassed for its purity and clarity, offering a relaxing canoe ride, an exciting cave dive, or simply a dip in one of its many springs.

1920s, this spring site was a grand complex of buildings that provided visitors with lodging, bath and eating areas. Today, Juniper Springs and DeLeon Springs are still popular Florida swimming holes.

Swimmers might have skipped a stroke after seeing the *Creature From the Black Lagoon*, which hit the box offices in 1954. Both the beautiful actress Julia Adams and the scaled creature brought national prominence to Wakulla Springs in Florida's panhandle. Earlier still, in 1941, portions of *Tarzan's Secret Treasure* were filmed at this tropical swimming spot. The Wakulla Springs Lodge was built in 1937 and its marble floors, ornate lobby ceiling and antique furniture still attract guests today.

Since water in Florida was so available, a natural step forward was the development of swimming pools. Inventors like Thomas Edison took the plunge when he built one of Florida's first modern swimming pools in 1910. Though Edison himself believed only mental exercise was needed in life, he apparently thought that frolicking in the water was perfectly fine for family members and guests. Today the pool is part of the Edison Winter Estates in Fort Myers.

Another very early swimming pool is part of the Vizcaya Museum and Garden in Miami. Vizcaya was the winter residence of James Deering, vice-president and co-founder of the International Harvester Company in Illinois. The pool was completed along with his home in 1916. The deep end of this glorious swimming pool is exposed to the sunlight, while the shallow end is covered by a stuccoed, vaulted ceiling. Beautifully painted fishes and corals adorn this overhead area, providing bathers an environmental experience while enjoying indoor comforts. A portable

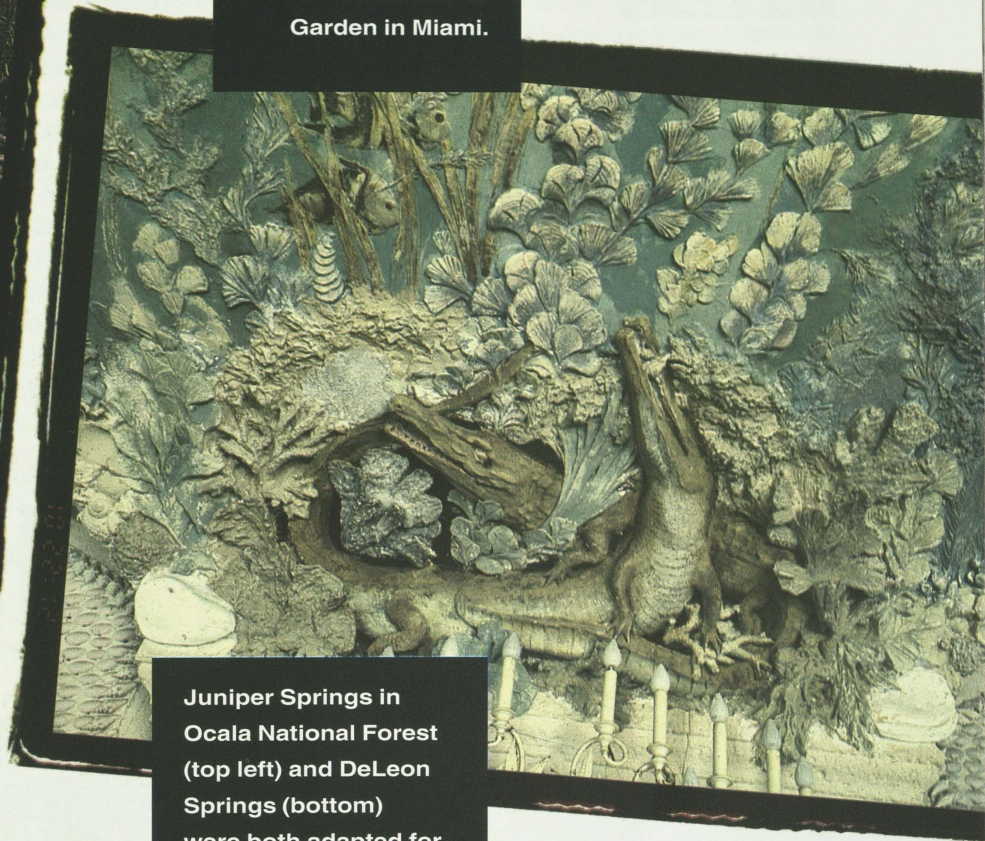
diving platform was often moved alongside the deep end of the pool for the more adventuresome, but it could be easily rolled away so that the esthetic mood of the pool was preserved.

Probably the height of opulence in historic swimming spots is the Venetian Pool in Coral Gables. Out of a limestone quarry, developer George Merrick created a grand pool with an attached Venetian-style building. In the 1920s, big bands played along the pool's edge to entertain waders and floaters.

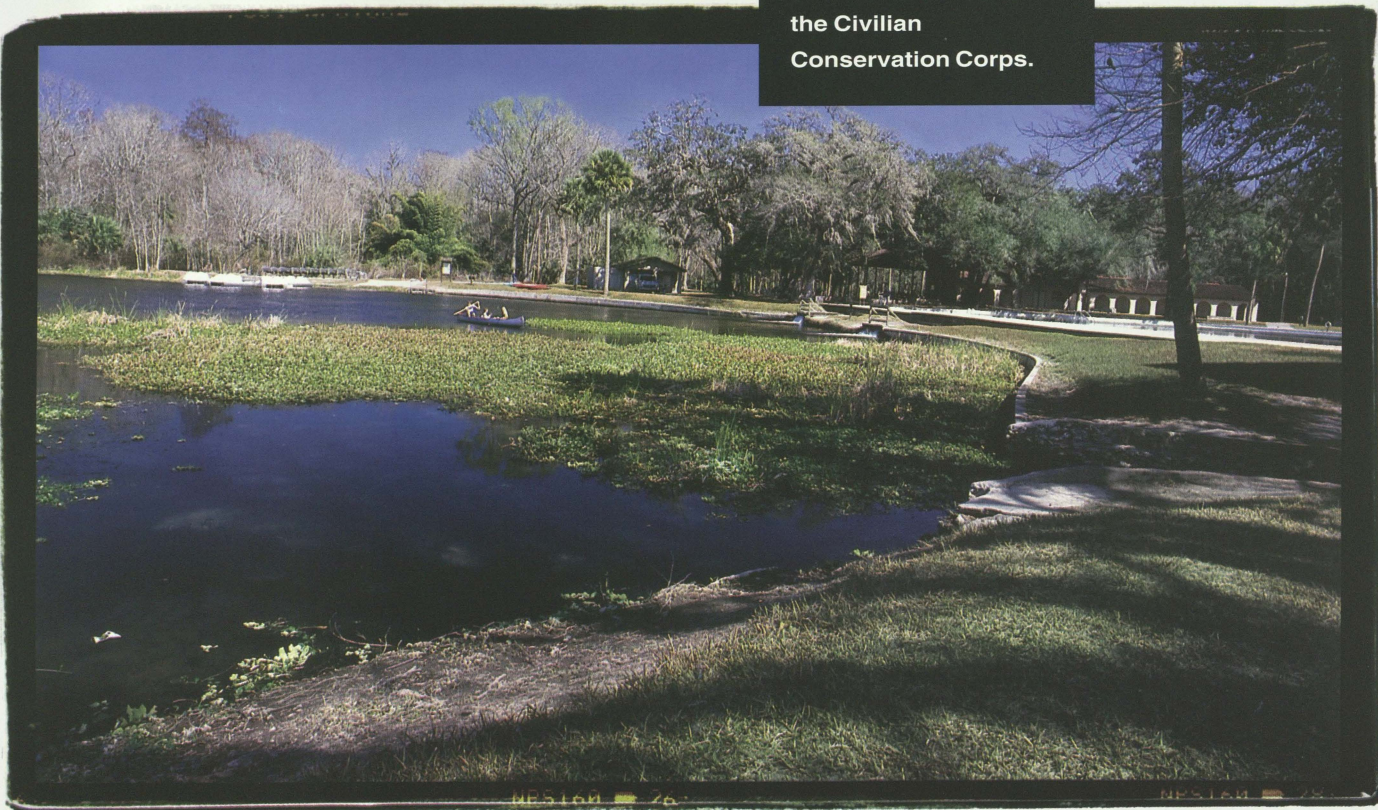
Through time, nearly all of Florida's historic and scenic swimming holes have seen only slight alterations either geologically or architecturally. Only the water has remained constant . . . it's chilled and refreshing. So, grab your swimsuit, snorkel gear, your old black inner tube, sunglasses and some sun screen—then dive in! ■



(Top right)
Stuccoed, vaulted
pool ceiling detail
from Viscaya
Museum and
Garden in Miami.



Juniper Springs in
Ocala National Forest
(top left) and DeLeon
Springs (bottom)
were both adapted for
public swimming by
the Civilian
Conservation Corps.



by Phillip M. Pollock



The coming of statehood in 1845 led to dramatic economic development in Florida and the need for efficient transportation systems.

The state's population doubled between 1845 and 1860 and agriculture became its primary industry. No problem was more important than the need to develop transportation into the state's interior. By the end of the century, however, railroads crisscrossed Florida, bringing a further boom in both population and commerce.

Reminders of the railroad boom can be seen today in restored depots, railroad museums and magnificent hotels. Some of the older railroad beds are being adapted

for reuse as trails for biking, hiking, skating and horseback riding.

At the time of statehood, Florida had only one operating railroad line. The Tallahassee to St. Marks route, completed in 1836 and extending just twenty-two miles, relied on mules which pulled small wooden cars over iron strips. The line was used to transport freight and passengers to the coast. In 1856, the owners of the Tallahassee Railway Company modernized the system with better tracks and new steam locomotives to haul cotton to port. The Tallahassee-St. Marks railroad was Florida's longest operating line, serving for 147 years.

After the Internal Improvement Act during the 1850s, when companies were granted large areas of land as security for their investment, railroad construction took off.

Four hundred miles of railroad lines were built by the Florida Railroad connecting Fernandina, Jacksonville, Lake City, Tallahassee and Cedar Keys.

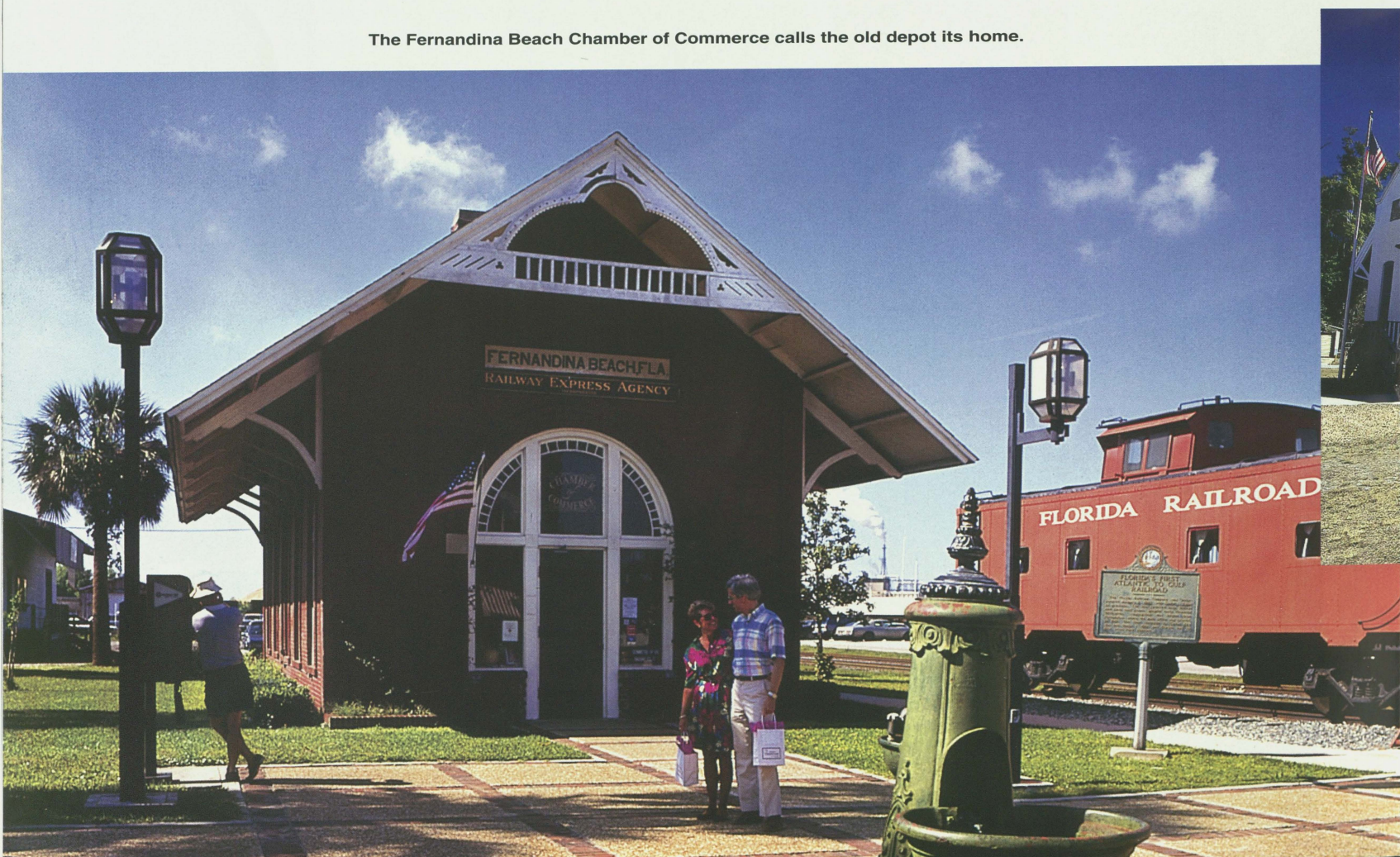
Unfortunately, this railway boom was short-lived; it was interrupted by the Civil War. The terminal facilities of the Florida Railroad at Cedar Key and Fernandina were destroyed in 1862, and much of the track and other equipment was damaged.

After the war, widespread bankruptcy and foreclosure of the state's railroads during the Reconstruction years were a formula for chaos, and railway travel came to a near halt.

The farsighted efforts of Governor William D. Bloxham revitalized the railroad in Florida. He accomplished this by granting large areas of state-owned land to two key

During Florida's Sesquicentennial year, learn how railroads celebrate

The Fernandina Beach Chamber of Commerce calls the old depot its home.



railroad entrepreneurs: Henry B. Plant and Henry M. Flagler.

Plant, in about fifteen years, bought up enough charters and smaller railroads to join Jacksonville with Tampa. In central and western Florida, his passengers could lodge at any of nine hotels he purchased or built beginning in the late 1880s, including the exotic Tampa Bay Hotel. In Tampa, the Plant companies built docking, storage and shipping facilities at the new port in 1888. Plant's railroad companies made possible the expansion of Florida's citrus and phosphate industries, and the growth of the west coast of Florida.

Flagler, in turn, bought the thirty-six mile Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax River Railroad, greatly improving it. He subsequently added to his holdings, and by

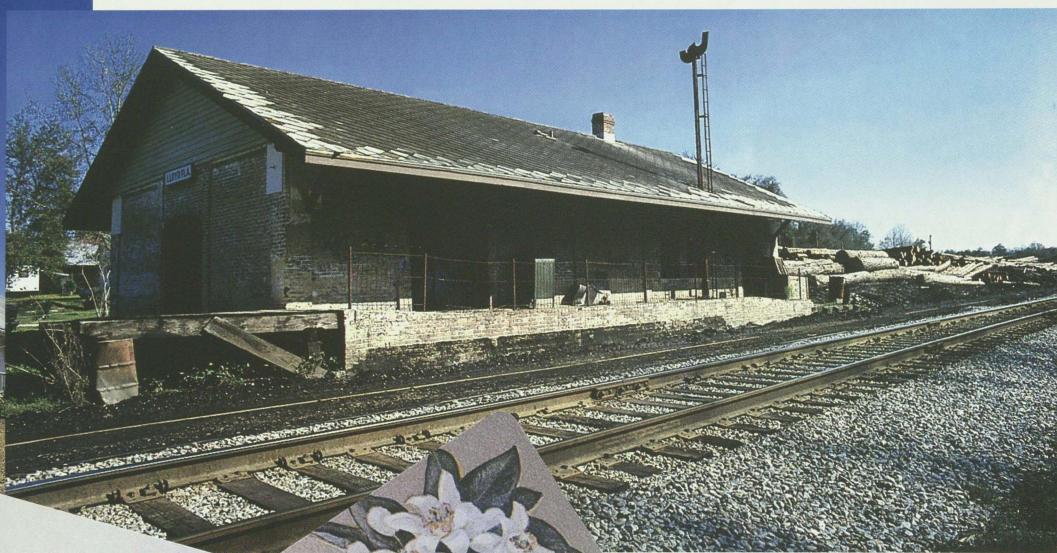
1890 had made rail travel possible from Jacksonville to Daytona. Seeking even warmer climates to lure tourists, he continued his railroads and hotel ventures further southward. Within four more years, he had connected northeast Florida with communities further south, and rail service was available all the way to Palm Beach. By 1896, Flagler's railroads had reached Miami and, after the turn of the century, had pushed all the way to Key West. Flagler's hotel development coincided with his railroad ventures, and by 1908, his hotels—including the magnificent Ponce de Leon and Alcazar Hotels in St. Augustine, the Hotel Ormond in Ormond Beach, the Royal Poinciana on Lake Worth, the Breakers in Palm Beach and the Royal Palm in Miami—could accommodate 40,000 guests.

A number of hotels, depots and railroad beds from this robust period of transportation still survive. Plant's Tampa Bay Hotel is the location of the University of Tampa and the Henry B. Plant Museum. Flagler's Hotel Ponce de Leon is now Flagler College, and his Breakers Hotel still serves its original function. An old depot in Fernandina Beach is the site of the local chamber of commerce. In Live Oak, the old freight depot is now the home of a historical museum. The old beds of the Tallahassee-St. Marks railroad line have become Florida's first designated state trail, maintained by the Florida Park Service for thousands who use its paved surface for recreation. In other areas, preservationists and railroad buffs are hard at work restoring old depots and railroad buildings to remind us of Florida's rail history. ■

roads prepared the state to enter the twentieth century. e f l o r i d a

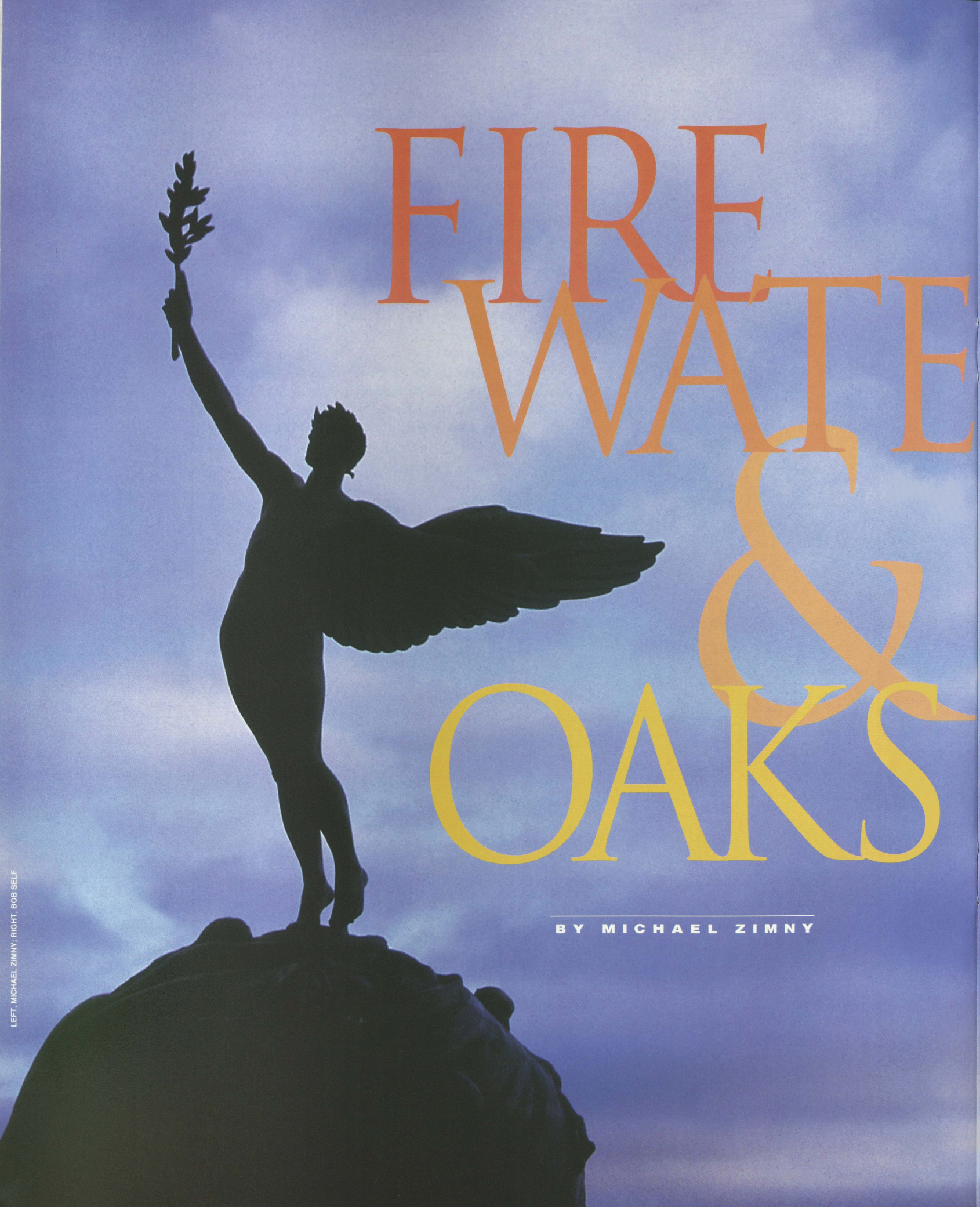


Lloyd Depot



The old freight depot in Live Oak now serves as the Suwannee County Historical Museum.



A silhouette of a winged figure, possibly a personification of Victory or Liberty, stands atop a dark, rocky pedestal. The figure's right arm is raised high, holding a torch with a flame. The figure's left arm is extended horizontally. The background is a vast, cloudy sky with a gradient of blue and purple hues, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The title "FIRE WATER & OAKS" is overlaid on the right side of the image in a large, serif font. "FIRE" and "WATER" are in a reddish-orange color, while "&" and "OAKS" are in a yellowish-gold color.

FIRE WATER & OAKS

BY MICHAEL ZIMNY

TWO HISTORIC JACKSONVILLE NEIGHBORHOODS

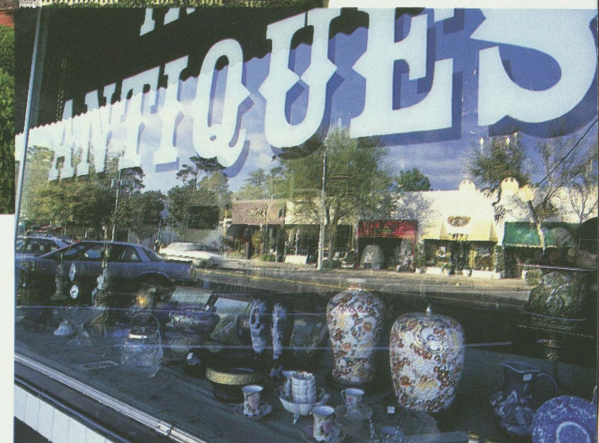
R,

In May 1901, most of the City of Jacksonville lay in ruins. One of the worst urban fires in the nation's history had reduced the city to a collection of blackened chimneys, brick rubble and scarred trees. But just to the southwest of its now-devastated downtown, the oak-shaded suburb of Riverside had escaped destruction. Soon the neighborhood would become one of the most fashionable addresses in the city.

As early as 1885, Riverside was described as "... one of the most flourishing suburbs of Jacksonville, where are located some of the finest residences in this vicinity." After the 1901 fire, development outside of the ashes of downtown began in earnest. Riverside Avenue, known simply as "The Row," became the undisputed residential showcase of the city. A plethora of architectural styles, grand and modest, grew up beneath the neighborhood's tree-canopied streets. Then a second subdivision, Avondale, was established in 1920 to the west of Riverside, and it too began to promote itself as the "correct" place to live.

Time has dealt gently with much of Riverside and Avondale, and today the adjoining neighborhoods hold the distinction of having some of the greatest variety of architectural styles of any of Florida's historic districts. Time has been a friend to the area in other ways as well: anglers still try their luck along the banks of the St. Johns River in Memorial Park, residents walk to the Avondale and Five Points shopping districts and Willowbranch Creek still meanders its way through the pastoral suburban landscape.

(Left) The sculpture "Life" in Memorial Park symbolizes the triumph of man over evil. (Upper right) A Shingle-style house on Riverside Avenue. (Lower right) Neighborhood shops and restaurants.





Riverside-Avondale is an architecture lover's paradise. Here you'll find textbook examples of Georgian, Tudor and Gothic Revival styles in addition to the more novel Prairie style. Aficionados of Prairie style architecture in particular will be excited to learn that Riverside Avenue has more buildings designed in the style than on any other street outside of the Midwest. Elsewhere, elaborate gingerbread, shingled turrets, classical columns and wide porches make the quiet side streets of Riverside and Avondale a fascinating place to discover the neighborhoods' rich architectural tapestry.

The area is big, more than eight square miles in size, making a car a necessity if you want to see it all in few hours. A good way to begin is by driving down Riverside Avenue. Although the street has lost most of its late 19th century mansions, you can still view many equally impressive later homes. A short drive up Avondale Avenue offers a glimpse of one of Florida's early suburban streets, presenting an emerald green landscape of live oaks set against the earth tones of shingled bungalows and the warmer palette of stucco-covered walls.

Leave the bricks and mortar behind and take a walk through Memorial Park. Laid out between 1920 and 1921 by the Olmstead Brothers, the park is dominated by the bronze sculpture "Life" designed by Adrian Pillars. The sculpture depicts a winged male figure standing atop a large sphere symbolizing the goodness of man coming out of the swirl of evil. In between nature and architecture there's shopping: in Riverside, the Five Points district features a collection of antique shops along Park Street; Avondale's shopping district along St. Johns Avenue is home to neighborhood shops and a number of restaurants.

Riverside-Avondale's cultural bastion is the Cummer Gallery of Art and Gardens. Opened in 1961, the Cummer houses 2,000 pieces of European and American art, including one of the world's foremost collections of Meissen tableware. The gallery's collection was begun in 1906 by Ninah M. H. Cummer, wife of timber industrialist Arthur Cummer. Mrs. Cummer was a driving cultural force in Jacksonville and was instrumental in the development of Memorial Park. She was also an avid horticulturalist, designing formal English and Italian gardens at her riverfront residence. Today, these gardens are preserved as part of the gallery which she gave to the city she helped beautify.

No neighborhood or historic district can remain static. Helping to strike a balance between Riverside-Avondale's heritage and its place in the modern world is Riverside-



(Upper left) The 1929 Cheek Mansion is an outstanding example of Jacobethan Revival architecture. (Lower left) One of the many Prairie Style houses on Riverside Avenue. (Lower right) Architect Addison Mizner designed the Riverside Baptist Church in the Mediterranean Revival Style.

TIME HAS DEALT GENTLY WITH RIVERSIDE AND AVONDALE.

Avondale Preservation, Inc. (RAP). Founded in 1974, RAP is one of the South's largest neighborhood preservation organizations, boasting more than 2,500 members. The organization sponsors numerous special services and events throughout the year, including its May Spring Home Tour, the Riverside Arts and Crafts Festival and the Luminaria, a glittering winter festival which lights up Riverside-Avondale with more than 30,000 candles on the Sunday before Christmas.

Last year, RAP initiated its Home Ownership Program. A consortium of nine local banks now participates in this unique neighborhood program which helps to provide loans for both the purchase and restoration of Riverside-Avondale buildings. "This is our greatest opportunity to improve the neighborhood," says RAP's chairman Jerry Spinks. "Now we're trying to promote as well as preserve." ■



To Learn More

Riverside-Avondale Preservation is the best source of information on the area. Call (904) 389-2449 or visit its restored 1909 headquarters at 2623 Herschel Street for walking and driving tours and information about bed and breakfast accommodations and special events. Wayne W. Wood's *The Living Heritage of Riverside and Avondale* provides an excellent introduction to the area; copies are available through RAP.

Riverside-Avondale is located just a few minutes from downtown Jacksonville via either I-10 or Riverside Avenue. If you're driving, bear in mind that many of its streets are narrow and frequently carry a good deal of traffic. Bicyclists and pedestrians might want to stick to the quieter streets and parks.



100 million years of history in dania

By Michael Zimny

a 100 million-year-old dinosaur skull. A three-ton quartz crystal. The reproduction of King Tutankhamum's gilded throne.

These and more than 1,000 treasures are on display in the Graves Museum of Archaeology and Natural History in Dania. Here you can visit prehistoric Florida, ancient Egypt, tribal Africa, the cultures of Central and South America and discover the ever-popular world of the dinosaurs.

The Graves Museum is the product of the Broward County Archaeological Society which established the museum in Fort Lauderdale in 1979. However, it owes its name—and much of its reason for being—to archaeologist Gypsy Graves. Graves has worked on archaeological



projects from Iceland to Zaire, in addition to excavating many sites in Florida. In 1985, she led the first all women's archaeological research expedition to Karnak, Egypt.

But Graves' first love is her museum. Graves seems literally to live there, sometimes spending 80 hours or more a week tending to its collection. The results are beginning to show: now located in a new 50,000 square foot home in Dania, the museum has room to display more of its permanent collection and to accommodate many public education programs.

In the museum's glittering geology collection, rock hounds will enjoy gazing at an array of brightly colored minerals from around the world. Although most samples weigh in at only a few pounds or ounces, the collection's giant quartz crystal tips the scales at more than three tons. Looking like



**Discover
ancient
cultures,
Florida
geology and
dinosaurs in
this unique
south Florida
museum.**

a translucent rose-colored piece of ice, the 65 million-year-old crystal was mined in Chile and is believed to be one of the ten largest double terminated (pointed at two ends) crystals in the world.

Although *Jurassic Park* may have brought dinosaurs to the movies, the Graves Museum lets you see their fossilized remains up close. Presently undergoing meticulous restoration is the six-foot long skull of a 100 million-year-old Triceratops. Affectionately named "Margaret" by the museum staff, this dinosaur roamed what is now North Dakota more than 70 million years before Florida emerged from the sea. In the museum's Framework of Life collection is the cast replica of the skull of another famous dinosaur, *Tyrannosaurus Rex*. Its gaping jaws and six-inch long teeth remind us why this meat-eating giant was named "king of the dinosaurs."

Leave the natural world behind and explore prehistoric and underwater Florida; then discover other world cultures through the museum's collection of decorated pottery, masks, wood, metals and textiles. Prehistoric Florida is presented through a series of dioramas which depict three distinct archaeological periods in south Florida. In the museum's marine gallery you can visit a Florida mangrove shore or view a sunken ship on a coral reef.

Tucked away in a quiet corner is the popular Egyptian gallery. Here you'll find treasures from that and other great Middle Eastern civilizations in a walk-through replica of a temple. On display are reproductions of the dazzling gilded throne and death mask of Tutankhamum, the boy-king of ancient Egypt who reigned as pharaoh from about 1348 to 1339 B.C. Also displayed are genuine artifacts, including several brought back from Graves' own expeditions to Egypt.

The Graves Museum has big plans for the future. With 30,000 square feet of unused space at its new address, additional exhibits on dinosaurs and other areas of natural history are planned. Increased educational outreach programs and traveling exhibits will bring the wonders of the museum to yet more people. And why not—100 million years of history leaves the museum a lot to share. ■



(Opposite page) The odd-looking skull of a 40 million-year-old Titanotherium. (Upper right) A Quimbaya shaft tomb dating from AD 300–1500. (Center) The Museum's massive quartz crystal. (Lower right) A Jaguar and its likeness appear in a piece of pottery.



To Learn More

The Graves Museum is located on Federal Highway (U.S. 1) in Dania just south of Fort Lauderdale. To reach the museum from I-95, exit at Stirling Road, go east to Federal Highway and then south to the museum. Hours are from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday (Thursday until 8 p.m.), and Sundays from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. There is a \$5 admission charge. For more information call (305) 925-7770.

The image features a variety of traditional Florida Indian woven baskets. In the foreground, there are several baskets with different weaving patterns and colors, including red, blue, and green. One basket in the center has a prominent white and green pattern. To the left, a small white mask is visible. The background is filled with dried orange flowers, creating a warm, textured backdrop. The title 'ART of the FLORIDA INDIANS' is overlaid in a large, white, serif font, with 'of the' in a smaller, italicized script.

ART *of the* FLORIDA INDIANS

BY RUSTY ENNEMOSER

Native Americans in Florida continue the arts, crafts and other traditions of their ancestors.



The Native Americans of Florida—the Seminoles, Miccosukees and Creeks—have not always lived here. Some of their ancestors lived in other areas of the Southeast and were part of the rich culture of the Mississippian period, dating from 1000 to 1700 A.D. After European arrival, most of the indigenous Florida Indians were wiped out by disease, slave raids and battles among themselves. Many fled the area, leaving Florida virtually deserted by the early 18th century. Groups of Creek Indians from Georgia and Alabama began to inhabit Florida and, joined by runaway African slaves, became the ancestors of today's Florida Native Americans.

Some 2,000 Seminole and 500 Miccosukee live primarily on reservations in Hollywood, Immokalee, Big Cypress, and on the Tamiami Trail. Many Creeks also live in Florida, particularly in the Blountstown and Pensacola areas. Many of these people earn their income from the sale of baskets, dolls, beadwork, and other items, created using not only traditional techniques passed down from their own ancestors, but also incorporating methods learned from other tribes.

The best opportunity to meet the artisans who make these crafts is at annual festivals. The Miccosukee Art Festival takes place December 26–January 1. In February, the Seminole Tribe hosts annual festivals on the Hollywood and Brighton reservations. Some families demonstrate and sell their work at many other festivals around

Florida throughout the year, including the Florida Folk Festival at White Springs, May 26–28. Seminole and

Miccosukee crafts can also be purchased in tribal shops on the reservations, or at family villages open to tourists along Tamiami Trail.

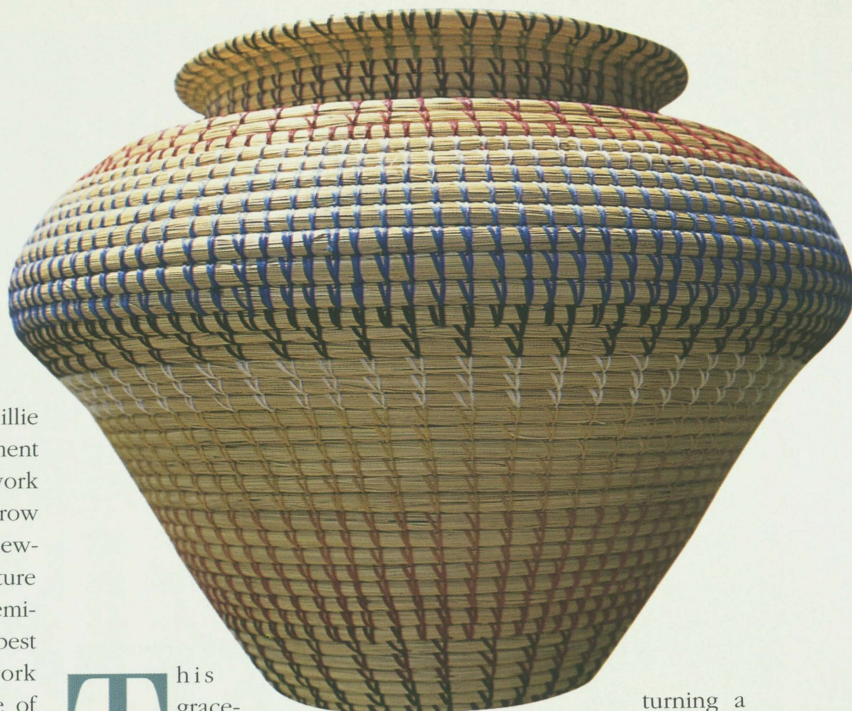


Baskets are traditionally made by women, using pine needles, sweet grass, split cane or other readily attainable materials. These pine needle baskets were made by Connie Palmer of Altha.

ART *of the* FLORIDA INDIANS



Minnie Lou Billie adds a segment of a patchwork design to the row that she is sewing at the Miccosukee Culture Center on Tamiami Trail. Seminoles and Miccosukees are best known for their patchwork clothing in a kaleidoscope of colors. The sewing technique was developed around 1916–1918, uniquely the creation of Miccosukee-speaking women in their South Florida camps. Rows of traditional patchwork designs were bold and broad during the 1920s; design experimentation accelerated in the 1930s and 40s, the period that was a high point in dress styles. Patchwork is the technique of sewing pieces of new solid colored cloth together to make long rows of designs that are joined vertically to other bands of cloth to make the clothing.



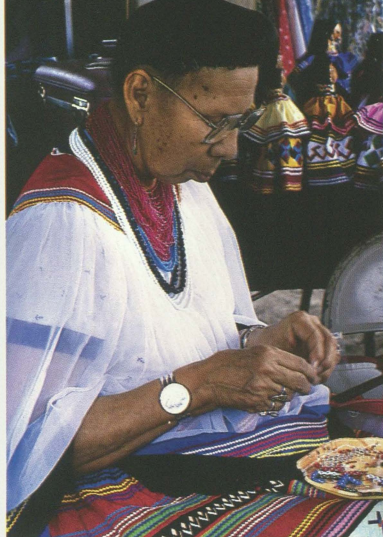
This gracefully coiled sweet grass basket made by Miccosukee Alice Billie is decorated with a rainbow of colorful chevron stitches that distinguish Seminole and Miccosukee baskets. The basket maker gathers the green sweet grass in higher, drier regions. It is washed and dried for four days,

turning a soft yellow color.

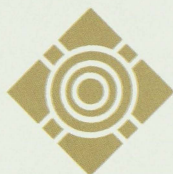
Coiling is a sewing technique using thread strung on a big-eyed needle to attach the coils made of several strands of grass. Thread is wrapped around the coil and pulled on an angle over to the next spot to be stitched, forming a V. Thread color selection varies with each artist.

Peggy Jimmie, who demonstrates making palmetto husk dolls at the Miccosukee Culture Center, is attaching the head to the body of a doll. These dolls, with hairstyles and dress reflecting the changing styles in Indian clothing, have been popular tourist souvenirs since the 1930s.





An elderly woman in her booth at the Seminole Tribal Fair and PowWow patiently strings beads using the "daisy" technique. She wears many strands of bead necklaces with a traditional cape and skirt decorated with finely-made patchwork designs. Through the years, beading techniques have varied from simple stringing to more intricate weaving and embroidery. Seminoles and Miccosukees now make lacy "spiderwebbed" or "daisy" bead necklaces and dangling earrings that are popular because of the ease of making them, creativity of color and pattern selection. Innovations such as this reached the Seminoles and Miccosukees in the 1970s, introduced by other Indian groups selling their work at Florida tribal festivals.



Bobby Thomas Johns (Chief Bearheart) is principal chief of the Perdido Bay Tribe of the Southeastern Lower (Muscogee) Creek Indians. Born in Georgia to a Muscogee Creek family, his work is done in the traditional manner taught to him by his grandfather and uncle. His creations include carved walking sticks, rattles and dreamcatchers. Chief Bearheart has been an artist-in-residence in Escambia County, and has been the recipient of numerous awards and fellowships, as well as the 1993 Folk Heritage Award from the Florida Department of State. His work can be seen at the White Wolf Emporium and the Empty Cup Cafe in Perdido Key near Pensacola, as well as at numerous festivals around the state. He will also be demonstrating his work at the Florida Folk Festival in White Springs during Memorial Day Weekend.

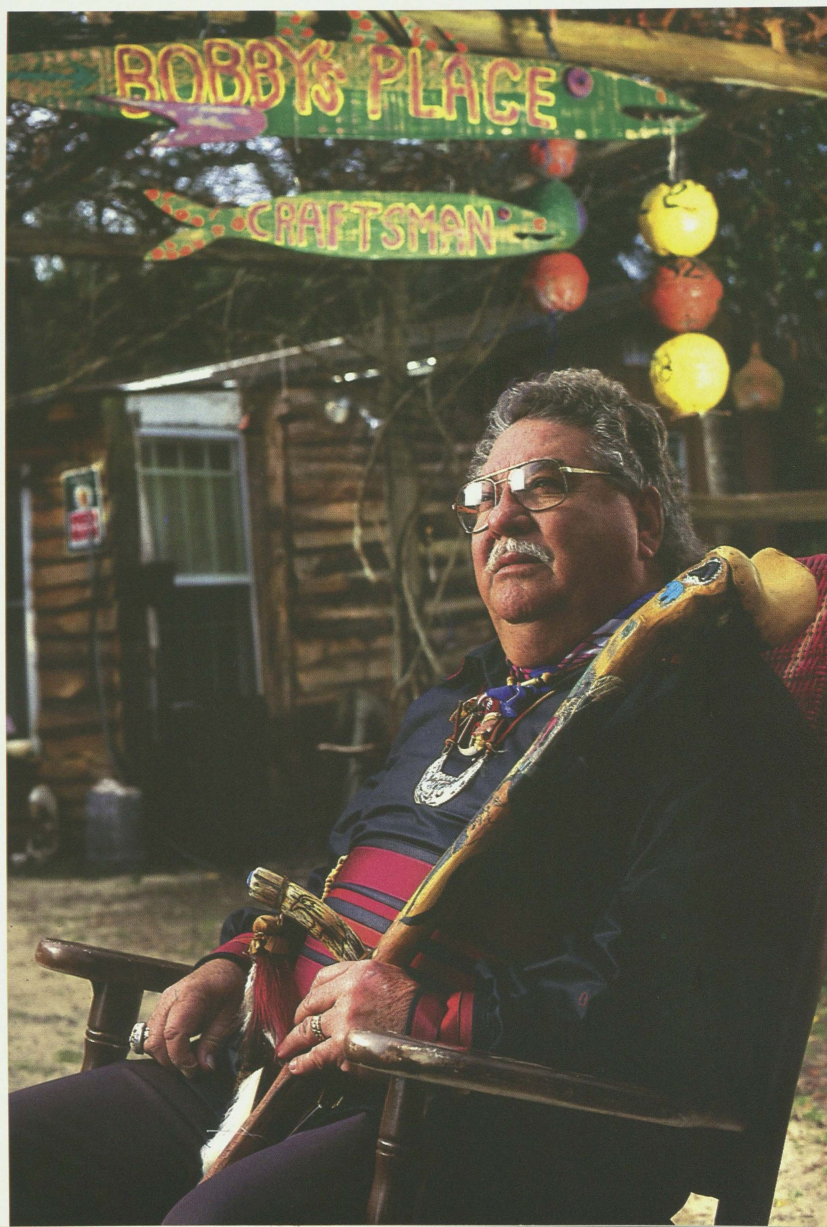
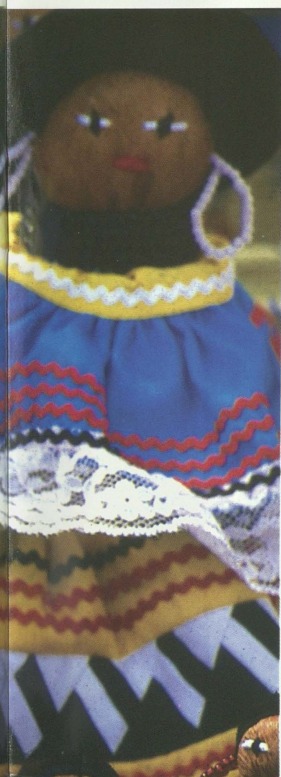
Jimmie O'Toole Osceola prides himself on the outfits he makes for clothing competitions and sells at Seminole festivals. He also uses tin to make reproductions of arm and turban bands. He annually creates a new outfit in a traditional style with silver or tin ornamentation, for which he has won prizes in competitions at Seminole fairs. Long before the Europeans arrived, Southeastern Indian people were skilled at metal-working techniques. Young Seminole and Miccosukee men are acquiring a renewed interest in their own tradition of silverworking.



To Learn More

Dorothy Downs, who contributed to this article, is author of *Art of the Florida Seminole and Miccosukee Indians*, published this spring by University Press of Florida (\$39.95 hard cover; (800) 226-3822). She is an art historian who has curated exhibits of Seminole and Miccosukee art at several art institutions, and has written and lectured extensively about the subject. She is a founder and former president of the Tribal Arts Society of the Lowe Art Museum at the University of Miami.

Collections of the art of Florida Indians can be seen at a number of museums around the state including the Ah-Tha-Thi-Ki Museum in Fort Lauderdale, Florida Museum of Natural History in Gainesville, the Miccosukee Culture Center on Tamiami Trail, Museum of Florida History in Tallahassee, Historical Museum of South Florida in Miami, and the Fort Walton Temple Mound Museum.



CALENDAR

*May-August
1995*

Through May 21

Boca Raton

Mizner Festival. A festival celebrating the work of Addison Mizner, a 1920s architect who designed Mediterranean/Spanish buildings. (407) 241-7380.

Through May 28

Pensacola

"Master Silver by Paul Storr, His Contemporaries and Followers." Collection of the most celebrated names in the history of English silver. Pensacola Museum of Art. (904) 432-6247.

Through May 31

Tampa

Anna Pavlova exhibit commemorating the 80th anniversary of the famed dancer's performance in 1915 in the Tampa Bay Hotel Casino. Special events include the dance "Chopiniana" and Russian tea offered on the museum's veranda. Henry B. Plant Museum. (813) 254-1891.

Through June 4

St. Petersburg

"Peter Demens: America's Peter The Great." Exhibition of Peter Demens, the Russian aristocrat and American entrepreneur who co-founded St. Petersburg in 1888. The St. Petersburg Museum of History. (813) 823-3326.



"Inspirations '95"
The Cornell Museum of Art

Through June 7

Miami

"The Great Ships: Ocean Liners and Cruise Ships." Exhibition of rare and antique models, painting and memorabilia exploring Miami's maritime history. Historical Museum of Southern Florida. (305) 375-1492.



Miami/Bahamas Goombay Festival

Through June 11

Hollywood

"The Magic of African Art." Exhibition of African culture, religion, ritual and daily life through tribal objects, artifacts and artwork. The Art and Culture Center. (305) 921-3274.

Through June 11

Jupiter

"Rollin' Along: Boats and Settlement in the Loxahatchee River Area." Exhibit exploring the historical significance of boats and the people who used them, from the canoes of prehistoric Native Americans to the pleasure boats of today. Florida History Center & Museum. (407) 747-6639.

Through June 11

Delray Beach

"Inspirations '95." Palm Beach County juried fine art exhibition. The Cornell Museum of Art and History at Old School Square. (407) 243-7922.

Through June 11

St. Petersburg

"Treasures of the Czars." World premiere exhibition from the Moscow Kremlin Museums. Art depicting the lives of the Czars and Czarinas of the Romanov dynasty (1613-1917). Florida International Museum. (813) 822-3693.

Through July 30

Miami

"Andres Serrano: 1983-1994." Retrospective of the Hispanic photographer's career. Center for the Fine Arts. (305) 375-3000.

Through August 13

Gainesville

"Human and Divine in Ancient American Art." Exhibit of ob-

jects depicting humans and divinities from the pre-Columbian areas of higher culture in the Americas. Samuel P. Harn Museum of Art. (904) 392-9826.

May 18-21

St. Augustine

Florida Trust for Historic Preservation Annual Meeting. (904) 224-8218.

May 18-21

Tallahassee

Florida Historical Society Sesquicentennial Meeting. Joe Knetsch (904) 488-2427.

May 20-21

Gainesville

Fifth Avenue Arts Festival. Celebration of the rich culture and heritage of the African-American community. Art exhibits, gospel entertainment and street festival. (904) 372-0216.

May 26-28

White Springs

Annual Florida Folk Festival at Stephen Foster State Folk Culture Center. Folk music, dance, crafts and food. (904) 397-2733.

May 27-28

Jacksonville

Kuumba Festival. A celebration of African-American heritage and culture at Clanzel Brown Park. (904) 353-2270.

May 27-28

Zellwood

Celebrate the corn harvest at the Zellwood Sweet Corn Festival. Arts and crafts, carnival rides, entertainment and clogging. (407) 886-0014.

June 2-4

Miami

Miami/Bahamas Goombay Festival. Black heritage festival commemorating the Bahamian roots of the first black settlers of South Florida in the 1800s. Sailing regatta, golf tournament and street festival featuring entertainment and Caribbean cuisine. (305) 372-9966.

June 2-August 27

Deland

"Expedition: Everglades-River of Grass." Exhibition of paintings, drawings, photographs and sculpture depicting the saw grasses, palmettos, tropical birds, fish and alligators of the slowly disappearing Florida Everglades. Deland Museum of Art. (904) 734-4371.

June 3-11

Pensacola

Fiesta of Five Flags. A celebration of Pensacola's heritage featuring the Spanish Fiesta, the Surrender of the City, treasure hunt, yacht parade, concert and BBQ in Seville Square. (904) 433-6512.

June 3-July 30

Lakeland

"Spirit Eyes, Human Hands." Exhibit of West African Art exploring how these artifacts were used between the world of the spirits and the world of humans. Polk Museum of Art. (813) 688-7743.

June 7-9

West Palm Beach

3rd Annual Joint Conference of the Florida Redevelopment Association and Florida Main Street. (904) 222-9684.

June 15-August 13

Miami Beach

"Alone in a Crowd: Prints by African-American Artists of the 1930s and 1940s." An exhibit of African-American artists of the Works Progress Administration. Bass Museum of Art. (305) 673-7530.

June 16-18

St. Augustine

Spanish Night Watch 1740. Torchlight procession through Spanish Quarter by reenactors in period dress, music, living history displays. (904) 824-9550.

June 16-18

Fort Myers

Annual Juneteenth Celebration. African-American freedom celebration featuring dance, gospel, martial arts, fashion, drama, art, books and food. (813) 334-2797.



**Spanish
Nightwatch
1740
St. Augustine**

**June 24-25
St. Augustine**

Greek Landing Day Festival. Greek folk dancing, music, food and crafts celebrating arrival of first colony of Greeks in North America. (904) 829-8205.

**July 4
St. Augustine**

Fourth of July Celebration. Fireworks display over the oldest masonry fort in the nation. (904) 794-5070.

**July 11-August 15
Daytona Beach**

"Forgotten Florida: Farm Security Administration Photographs of Florida." Exhibit of images of tourists and middle-class residents of small towns and villages during the Great Depression. Southeast Museum of Photography. (904) 254-4475.

**July 15-August 27
Tallahassee**

"Try This On: A History of Clothing, Gender and Power." From corsets, bustles and Barbie to blue jeans, bandannas and GI Joe, this exhibition offers a fun and interactive way to identify the social rules and values of clothing and gender. Tallahassee Museum of History and Natural Science. (904) 575-8684.

**July 17-23
Key West**

Hemingway Days. A week-long festival celebrating the life and works of Ernest Hemingway. (305) 294-4440.

**July 22-23
Everglades**

Annual Everglades Music & Crafts Festival. American Indian heritage and international arts and crafts, music, food and alligator wrestling. Miccosukee Indian Village. (305) 223-8380.

**August 5
Deland**

Skirmish at DeLeon Springs: Second Seminole Indian War Living History. DeLeon Springs State Park. (904) 985-4212.

**August 5-6
Fernandina Beach**

Union Garrison Weekend at Fort Clinch. A living history program portraying army life in 1864 and candlelight viewing of the fort. (904) 277-7274.

**August 12
Delray Beach**

Bon Festival. A mid-summer observance to welcome the spirits of the ancestors for a joyous visit to the world of the living. Features Japanese folk dancing, a summer street fair, ghost house and lantern floating. Morikami Museum and Japanese Gardens. (305) 722-9733.

**Ongoing Saturday-Sunday
Lake Wales**

1876 Cow Camp. A living history of life as a cow hunter in 1876 at Lake Kissimmee State Park. See Florida Cracker cattle, descendants of Spanish cattle, brought to Florida by early explorers and settlers. (813) 696-1112.

**Ongoing
St. Augustine**

"The New Symrna Colony: A Mediterranean Odyssey to East Florida." This new exhibit tells the story of the Mediterranean refugees that settled in the New World. St. Photios National Shrine. (800) 222-6727.

Please call the number listed to verify dates. There may be an admission charge for some events. Listings for the calendar should be mailed at least four months in advance to Florida Heritage Magazine, 500 South Bronough St., Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250, or faxed to (904) 922-0496.

BOOKS & VIDEOS

THE CREEK

By J.T. Glisson; Gainesville: University Press of Florida. 267 pages, \$16.95, softcover.

"The Creek" by J.T. Glisson is the recounting of the childhood remembrances of a Florida Cracker from the area made famous by Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings' book "The Yearling."

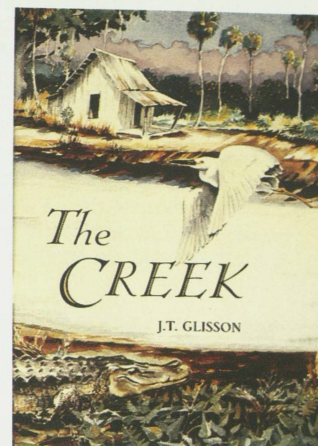
Glisson, who was a young boy when Rawlings moved to Cross Creek, interweaves stories of local events with descriptions of everyday life during the 20s, 30s, 40s and 50s in the most rural of rural areas.

While Glisson favors stories involving his famous author/neighbor Rawlings, accounts of fishing, gator hunting and avoiding being "tagged" by the game warden keep the reader's interest throughout.

The illustrations, all done by Glisson himself, bring the reader closer to the place the Crackers have such an affection for and give excellent support to the overall picture Glisson tries to create.

"The Creek" will keep readers' interest with its tales of adventure while giving a history lesson at the same time.

Reviewed by Scott C. Hopper, Bureau of Historic Preservation.



THE DEATH MARCH OF DE SOTO

1994. Produced and directed by Devillier Donegan. Color, 23 mins. Purchase \$149 from Films for the Humanities and Sciences, 12 Perrine Road, Monmouth Junction, NJ 08852. (800) 257-5126.

In the sixteenth century, hundreds of thousands of Native Americans lived in Florida. By the eighteenth century, only handfuls remained and similar disasters had befallen Indians throughout the Southeast. Why? For fifty years, archaeological evidence has been accumulating that the first European explorers like Hernando De Soto brought Old World diseases to which Native Americans had little biological resistance. This 23 minute tape, originally produced for The Learning Channel's *Archaeology* program, presents the case for disease as the killer. Victims included not only hundreds of thousands of persons, but also a unique Southeastern way of life that had developed in the region over at least 12,000 years. Scientifically solid, this program should be interesting for persons of all levels of archaeological background.

Reviewed by Marion Smith, Ph.D., Supervisor, Florida Site File, Bureau of Archaeological Research.





DOWN BY THE OLD MILL STREAM

Story and Photograph by Phillip M. Pollock

An old sugar mill is nestled alongside DeLeon Springs in western Volusia County. Although the spring has been spilling millions of gallons of water into Spring Garden Creek for as long as anyone can remember, the mill wheel itself, once powered by the water's immense force, is now silent. A gray and cracked matrix of spokes and paddles rests motionless.

Now a family of sixth-generation gristmillers own the mill—it is a restaurant whose specialty is pancakes that you can grill yourself on griddles in the center of rectangular tables. Guests ladle out batter made of grain that is stone-ground on the site and then let their senses direct when the meal is ready.

The atmosphere at the mill is rustic. Inside, old tin syrup containers, wooden tools and grinding apparatus displayed along the walls add visual flavor to meals. Outside, beyond the wooden frame of the mill, ruddy-colored brick is still visible from more prosperous milling days.

Stone tool and pottery remains indicate that as far back as 6,500 years ago, humans found the area a desirable location for many activities. Further evidence of occupation does not appear until the late 1700s when historical accounts reflect Creek and Seminole Indian settlement. By 1832, the spring was part of a large sugar cane plantation owned by Colonel Orlando Rees. With the assistance of a Scottish engineer, Rees built a mill along the spring's outflow to extract sugar from the large cane stalks. Four years later, the mill was destroyed during the Second Seminole War. A wealthy slaveholder, Thomas Starke, later traded fifty slaves for the property rights to the mill site and rebuilt it in 1840. Starke utilized the mill through the start of the Civil War, then aided the Confederacy and became a target for retaliation by Union forces—the mill was disabled in the latter period of the war.

Most of the wooden structure of the mill that exists today dates to 1878; however, only the metal hub for the wooden wheel remains from the original mill construction in 1832. Inviting smells of country cooking that drift outside remind visitors that both the mill and springs possess a unique, shared history.

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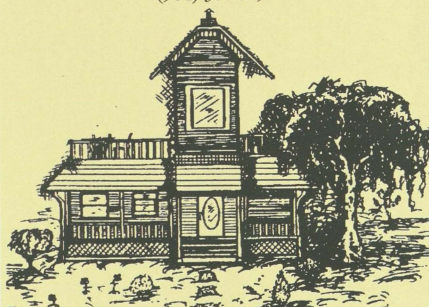
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In the Fall Issue...

■ **Henry B. Plant Museum**

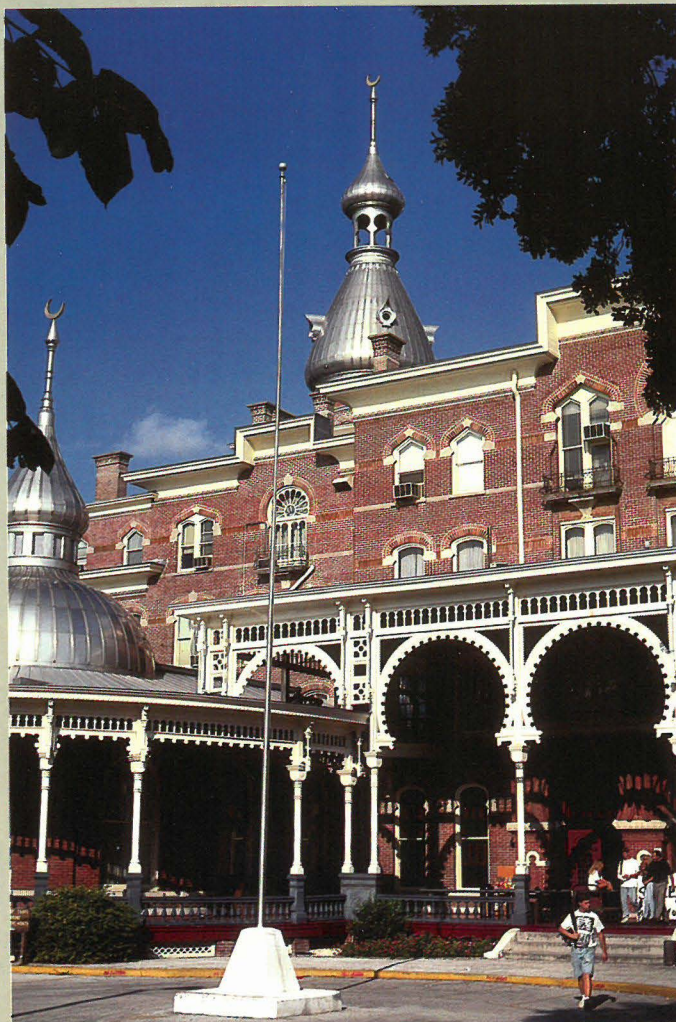
In 1891 it was the Tampa Bay Hotel, a Victorian palace attracting the likes of Teddy Roosevelt, Babe Ruth, Clara Barton, and Sarah Bernhardt. Today, it is the Henry B. Plant Museum, transporting visitors to turn-of-the-century Florida.

■ **The Murals of Lake Placid**

This small community in Highlands County has adorned its walls with spectacular murals depicting Lake Placid's history and its citrus, cattle, and caladium industries. These traffic-stopping paintings are why Lake Placid is becoming known as America's "town of murals."

■ **High Springs**

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